

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 191 949

UD 020 840

TITLE Fact Sheets on Institutional Racism. White Control and Minority Oppression.

INSTITUTION Council on Interracial Books for Children, Inc., New York, N.Y.

PUB DATE Oct 78

NOTE 25p.; Not available in paper copy due to institution's restriction.

AVAILABLE FROM Council on Interracial Books for Children, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York, NY 10023 (\$1.00).

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Economically Disadvantaged; Economic Status; Education; Educationally Disadvantaged; Employment; Government Employees; Health; Housing; Mass Media; *Minority Group Influences; *Minority Groups; *Racial Discrimination; *Social Discrimination

ABSTRACT

This report presents various facts relating to the relatively low status of blacks and other minorities in United States society. The information provided is taken from periodicals and government documents, and covers the following areas: (1) economic and employment status; (2) health; (3) housing; (4) education; (5) media; and (6) government. For each area the phenomena of white dominance and minority oppression are substantiated with statistical data. (MK)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

FACT SHEETS on INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

White Control and Minority Oppression

Contents	Page
Economy	1 to 7
Health	8 to 10
Housing	11 to 14
Education	15 to 17
Media	18, 19
Government	20 to 22

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

We welcome additional documented information from our readers.

compiled
published
and
distributed by

Council on Interracial Books for Children
1841 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10023

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

LYLA HOFFMAN

Council on Interracial Books
for CHILDREN
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

\$1.00

October 1978

**When reading the statistics in this booklet
it is important to keep the following in mind:**

Based on 1977-78 statistics of the U.S. Census
Blacks were 11.6% of the U.S. population
Hispanics were 5.5% and
Other minorities were 1.8%.
Total official minority population was 18.9%.

However, the Census Bureau itself acknowledges
that minorities are *undercounted*. Opinions on
the undercount vary, but the actual minority
population is likely to be *over 20%*.

"Racism may be viewed as any attitude, action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color . . . This is true of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Japanese Americans, Chinese Americans, and American Indians. Specifically, white racism subordinates members of all these other groups primarily because they are not white in color, even though some are technically considered to be members of the 'white race' and even view themselves as 'whites'.

" . . . subordination of colored people provides definite benefits to those who do the subordinating. . . .

"A necessary step in weakening . . . racism is clearly identifying the benefits which whites receive from continued subordination of colored people.

"Overt racism and institutional subordination provide the following economic benefits to a significant number of whites:

1. Reduction of competition by excluding members of certain groups from access to benefits, privileges, jobs, or other opportunities or markets . . .
2. Exploitation of members of the subordinated groups through lower wages, higher prices, higher rents, less desirable credit terms, or poorer working or living conditions than those received by whites. . . .
3. Avoidance of certain undesirable or "dead-end" jobs by creating economically depressed racial or ethnic groups which will be compelled by necessity to carry out these jobs, even though their potential skill levels are equal to those of other groups.

"All the political benefits of racism involve receipt by whites of a disproportionate share of the advantages which arise from political control over government."

RACISM IN AMERICA AND HOW TO COMBAT IT
United States Commission on Civil Rights

"A racist society is one in which social policies, procedures, decisions, habits and acts do in fact subjugate a race of people and permit another race to maintain control over them . . . Racism may be expressed as an individual act or as an institutional practice."

**INSTITUTIONAL RACISM
IN AMERICAN SOCIETY:
A Primer, Mid-Peninsula
Christian Ministry**

Economy White Control

Business

U.S. business receipts in 1977 amounted to \$2 trillion, including about \$30 billion for minorities in business—which amounted to 1.5% of the total.

The minority share of federal procurement in 1977 amounted to 1.5%.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, May, 78

In the 1,000 largest corporations, Blacks are 72 of 14,000 members of the Boards of Directors.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 73

The total revenues of the 100 largest Black companies—\$886.7 million—would rank 266 on the Fortune listing of 500 largest U.S. corporations' earnings.
FORTUNE, 5/8/78

Of the 26,235 automobile dealerships among the top four U.S. auto manufacturers, only 72 are Black. This despite the fact that Blacks represent a disproportionately large segment of the automobile buying public.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that in 1976 only 1.5% of all fast food franchises were minority owned.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, April, 78

Blacks and Hispanics represent 72% of the population of Washington, D.C. yet own fewer than 10% of the city's businesses.

District of Columbia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1977

Wealth

Economist Henry S. Terrell finds that Blacks own 1.2% of business equity, 1.2% of farm equity and 0.1% of stock equity in U.S.A.

NEW YORK TIMES, 1974

Stock Exchange

Out of 650 membership seats on the American Stock Exchange, only one belongs to a Black firm. The same firm has a seat on the 1,366-seat New York Stock Exchange, and an integrated firm has purchased a seat for its Puerto Rican business partner. All other seats are white owned.

Public Information offices of American Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange, July, 75

Banks

In 1977 there were only 47 Black owned commercial banks. There were 49 in 1976. Black-owned banks are 0.03% of all commercial banks: 47 vs. 14,494 white-owned banks.

Last year, Black banks' total assets and deposits were eight-hundredths of one percent of all commercial banks. This year the percentage is the same.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

No Black bank has been chartered since November, 1976.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, August, 78

Insurance

All insurance companies had investments of \$347.2 billion in November 1977. Black life insurance companies had investments of \$583.6 million.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

Union Control

There are 35 members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Two are minorities. All 35 are males.

AFL-CIO Library, July, 78

National Corporation Officials

1975 NATIONWIDE SUMMARY OF 35,485 LARGE COMPANIES

showing how minorities are underrepresented in better jobs and overrepresented in lower paying jobs.

	Officials & Managers	Professionals	Sales Workers	Office Workers	Craft Workers	Laborers	Service Workers
White Total:	94.4%	92.8%	90.4%	85.9%	88.1%	69.2%	69.5%
White Male:	81.4	67.7	47.8	16.7	82.3	47.5	31.4
White Female:	13.0	25.3	42.6	69.2	5.8	21.6	38.1
Minority Total:	5.6	7.2	9.6	14.1	11.9	30.8	30.5
Minority Male:	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.0	10.5	22.2	15.2
Minority Female:	1.3	3.0	5.1	11.2	1.4	8.7	15.3

Equal Economic Opportunity Commission, 1978

Economy Minority Oppression

Income

	White	Black	Hispanic
Family Median Income	\$16,740	\$9,563	\$11,421
Median Income Year-Round, Full Time Workers			
Male	\$15,378	\$10,602	\$10,953
Female	8,870	8,290	7,599
Median of All Income for All Persons			
Male	\$10,603	\$6,292	\$7,797
Female	4,001	3,455	3,669

U.S. Commerce Dept., Sept. 78

1966 Black family median income was 58% of white family income.

1970 Black family median income rose to 61% of white family income.

1976 Black family income was down to 59% of white family income.

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1978

1977 Black family median income fell to 57% of white family income.

U.S. Commerce Dept., Sept., 78

No Improvement

In the stagnant economy of 1975-76, the economic gap between Black and white families has been widening in absolute as well as in relative terms.

	Income of White families	Income of Black families	Gap
1975	\$14,268	\$8,779	\$5,489
1976	15,537	9,262	6,295
1977	16,740	9,563	7,177

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1978

Fair Share?

1976—Blacks are 11.6% of the population but earned 7.1% of the total U.S. income.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, July, 78

Poor and Middle Class

1976—Families—Percent Distribution by Money Income Level by Race

	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 4,999	\$5,000 6,999	\$7,000 8,999	\$9,000 11,999	\$12,000 14,999	\$15,000 19,999	\$20,000 24,999	\$25,000 & over
White families	3.1%	5.3%	7.3%	7.8%	11.9%	12.3%	19.8%	13.6%	19.1%
Black families	10.1	16.0	12.5	10.3	12.2	11.3	13.4	7.4	6.8

Statistical Abstracts of the U.S., 1977

The proportion of Black families with incomes of \$24,000 or more dropped from 12% in 1972 to 9% in 1976.

The proportion of Black families with incomes of \$16,000 or more has remained at about 25% since 1972.

National Urban League, 1978

In 1976, the median family income stood at \$15,001. It required two earners in the typical white family to earn this much. Among Black families, it required three earners.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Aug., 78

Non-Wage Income

In 1976 Blacks received 1.28% of total property income, 1.02% of interest income (savings accounts, bonds, mortgages) and 1.56% of income from dividends, rents, estates and trusts.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, July, 78

Agricultural Income

In 1971, Black farmers earned \$60 million, representing only 0.72% of total farm income. By 1976, Black income from farming declined to \$44 million and accounted for only 0.35% of the total. The proportion of the Black community's income produced by farmers dropped from 0.13% to 0.06%.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, July, 78

Education and Income

1975—Median Earnings of full-time workers:

	Less than High School	High School Only	College 4 or more years
White Men	\$10,544	\$12,473	\$17,351
Other Men	8,413	10,325	13,801
White Women	\$5,932	\$7,133	\$10,575
Other Women	5,384	7,265	10,061

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 203, 1977

Poverty

What Is Poverty Level in 1978 for a nonfarm family of four? It varies.

According to the Office of Management and Budget it is \$6,200.

According to the Bureau of the Census and Budget it is \$6,190.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics it is \$10,481.

NEW YORK TIMES, 5/17/78

More on Poverty

8.7% of all white families are officially termed "poor" by the Census Bureau. 30% of all Black families, 34% of all Native American families and 21% of all Spanish origin families fit that description.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Fall, 77

1975—Native American and Alaskan Native families were 2.89 times as likely to be living in poverty as majority-headed families.

Black families were 3.11 times as likely to be living in poverty.

Chicano families were 2.67 times as likely to be living in poverty.

Chinese families were 1.89 times as likely to be living in poverty.

Puerto Rican families were 3.56 times as likely to be living in poverty.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1978

40% of Black children are being raised in poverty.

NEW YORK TIMES, 3/6/78

Hispanic Poverty

1977— 9.3% of all U.S. families lived below the poverty line.

18.9% of all Chicano families lived below the poverty line.

38.9% of all Puerto Rican families lived below the poverty line.

15.1% of all Cuban families lived below the poverty line.

Bureau of the Census, Aug., 78

Minority Poor and Aged

Of 1.8 million Blacks 65 years or older, 40% live in poverty. In 1975, 75% of aged Blacks living alone had incomes less than \$2,717, the federal poverty line.

GUARDIAN, June 29, 77

Welfare

In spite of the increasing poverty status of Black families, particularly those headed by women, the proportion of Black families receiving public assistance has declined. In 1974, 27% of all Black families were on welfare. In 1975, the proportion fell to 22%.

THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1978

CETA

While the number of minority people living in poverty increased from 1976 to 1977, minority representation in the \$11 billion federal funded Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) actually declined significantly.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Spring, 1978

Unemployment

	1976	1977	May 1978
White total	7.0%	6.2%	5.2%
Men 20 & older	5.4	4.6	3.6
Women 20 & older	6.8	6.2	5.4
Both 16-19 years	16.9	15.4	13.8
Black and other total	13.1	13.1	12.3
Men 20 & older	10.6	10.0	8.8
Women 20 & older	11.3	11.7	10.9
Both 16-19 years	37.1	38.3	38.4

Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 78

July 78, Blacks and other minorities (of whom Blacks comprised 92%) were: 11.9% of the civilian labor force; 11.1% of employed; 24.4% of unemployed.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Sept., 78

**More On
Unemployment**

1977, Native Americans:

About 40% of the potential labor force were unemployed. About half of these were actively seeking work.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1978

1976, Puerto Rican:

Males—2.7 times more unemployment than white males.

Females—3.7 times more unemployment than white males.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 5/18/78

At the peak of the 1975 recession, the jobless rate for Blacks was 1.7 times the rate for whites, but by the first half of 1978, it was a record 2.3 times higher.

National Urban League, 1978

**Education and
Jobs**

White high school dropouts have a 22.3% unemployment rate as against a 27.2% rate for Black youth with a college education.

National Urban League, 1978

**Discouraged
Workers**

Black men and women represented more than 25% of discouraged workers in 1977—those who want jobs but have stopped looking because they think they cannot find them.

The number of part-time workers who would have preferred full-time work was slightly over 3 million in 1977, among whom women and minorities were disproportionately represented (2.2 million).

THE STATE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, 1977

Veterans

1976, Black Veterans 20-24 years:

The unemployment rate was 26%—almost double the rate for white veterans and 1½ times the rate for Black youth 20-24 years of age who never served in the Armed Forces.

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1977

**Unemployment
and Health**

Based on the unemployment rate between 1940 and 1973, Dr. Harvey Bremmer of Johns Hopkins Institute found a statistically significant correlation between unemployment and 7 indicators of social stress: homicide, suicide, deaths from cardiovascular and kidney disease, deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, total deaths, number of persons sent to jail, admissions to mental hospitals.

Congressional study cited in JET, 4/4/76

Teenagers

2 of every 5 Black teenagers who actively sought work were unemployed. According to the National Urban League Hidden Unemployment Index, close to 60% of all Black teenagers who wanted jobs in 1976 could not find work.

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1977

Projections based on census reports show that during the 1970's the number of Black teenagers will increase by 24% and the number of Blacks aged 20 to 24 will increase by 36%—a rate increase 5 times greater than of young whites.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Summer, 74

"We have young people in our black communities of 30 years or so who have never had a permanent job. We are thereby developing a permanent jobless society, the implications of which are far too dangerous to imagine."

Dr. Robert Hill, NEW YORK TIMES, 8/2/76

Types of Jobs

1975—Minorities were more than twice as likely to be in lower paid service industries as were whites; five times as likely to be private household workers; twice as likely to be non-farm laborers; one and a half times as likely to be operatives.

1975—Whites were almost twice as likely to be higher paid skilled craft workers than minorities; two and a half times more likely to be salesworkers; three and a half times more likely to be managers and administrators; more than twice as likely to be self employed.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1977

While half of all white men are in professional, managerial or skilled craft occupations—those paying relatively high wages—less than one-fourth of white women and about 30% of minority men and 15% of minority women are so employed.

Bureau of the Census, April, 77

Black Professionals

Medicine	2.2%
Law	3.4%
Engineering	1.0%

NEW YORK TIMES, 10/20/77

Banks and Jobs

"The New York Clearing House, which represents the city's major banks has reportedly demanded as a condition for doing further business with the city that banks be exempted from the municipal affirmative-action program that calls for written commitments from them or any other city contractors to provide an equitable share of jobs to minority groups and women."

NEW YORK TIMES, 1/27/77

Credit Bias

"In 1977 the Federal Trade Commission initiated an investigation into race and sex discrimination by major credit card issuers. The practices being investigated included the use of zip codes, often used to reject Black applicants on the basis of census tract data."

THE SPOKESWOMAN, 9/15/77

Union Membership

In 1972 minorities were 15.6% of all union members. They represented a higher proportional rate of membership in the work force than whites, but were under-represented in policy making positions.

In large unions employing more than 100 people each, the total white collar officials in 1973 were 85.7% white and the blue collar workers were 57% minorities.

Building Trades

In 1972	% Total Minorities	% Black	% Spanish Surnamed	% Asian Americans	% Native Americans
Plumbers & Pipefitters	4.4	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.7
Sheetmetal	7.0	1.1	5.3	0.1	0.5
Electrical	7.5	2.6	4.0	0.3	0.6
Operating Engineers	6.2	3.9	1.2	0.1	1.0
Laborers	43.4	29.1	12.9	0.3	1.1

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 1974

"Low minority and female representation in the building trades and trucking industry is due, in large part, to discriminatory union practices relating to union membership, apprenticeship, and referral for employment."

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1976

Music

Of the 89 symphony orchestras responding to a questionnaire, a total of 239 out of 6,800 musicians, or 3.5% were minorities.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Spring, 78

In 1976, nearly 77% of Black musicians on Broadway were concentrated in just 5 Black Broadway musicals.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, March, 78

Pilots

Of more than 37,000 well-paid airplane pilots, less than 100 are Black.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, April, 74

Land

From a peak of 16 million acres of land owned and controlled by Blacks in 1910, the amount of acreage has declined to little more than 5 million acres, and that is being lost at a rate of 6,000 acres a week.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, May, 78

Sports

In 1975, Blacks were more than 60% of all professional basketball players, 42% of all professional football players, and 21% of all major league baseball players. However, there was no Black representation in the principal ownership of a major league franchise. No Black held a high executive capacity in any of baseball's 24 teams and there have been no Black general managers in pro football. Two of 17 National Basketball Association clubs had Black general managers in 1973.

Major league baseball has had only two Black umpires in its history. In 1976, of the 24 major league baseball managers and 26 National Football League head coaches, only one was Black. Five of the 17 head coaches (29%) in the National Basketball Association were Black. Less than 3% of coaches in major league baseball were Black, in 1973.

The mean batting average for Blacks remained about 20 points above the average for whites during 1953-1975. Thus Blacks have to be more qualified than whites to make the team.

Studies of professional football show that Blacks tend to be relegated to "noncentral" positions requiring speed, strength and quick reaction and excluded from those requiring thinking and leadership ability. This affects earnings, since "central" players are more likely to earn money from endorsements and advertising. "Noncentral" positions also tend to result in shorter playing careers, which means less lifetime earnings and limited pension benefits.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Winter, 77

Government Laxity

By simple default, many Federal agencies ignored or subverted affirmative action requirements, thereby impeding minorities and women from moving into higher paying professional, managerial and skilled trade jobs.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1978

Health

White Control

The American Medical Association has 1 Black among its 242-member house of delegates.
American Medical Association, 1974

The American Hospital Association has no Blacks among its 85 high-level administrators.
JET, 9/5/74

About 97% of all physicians are white.
About 97% of all dentists are white.

FREEDOMWAYS, second quarter 1977

About 98% of all psychiatrists are white.
About 98% of all psychologists are white.

NEW YORK TIMES, 1/13/77

Health

Minority Oppression

Life Expectancy

1976	Blacks	Whites
Men	64.01 years	69.7 years
Women	73.00 years	77.5 years

National Center for Health Statistics, 1977

NAVAJOS, 1974—The median age of death was 42.3 years, compared to 71.2 years for the general U.S. population.

Report by Dr. C. M. Kaltenbach

ALASKA—Life expectancy for the Indian and Alaskan Native population was 65.1 years as compared with 70.9 years for the U.S.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1977

BLACK MEN—Only half the Black males born can expect to live to age 65.

YOUNG MEN—In 1974, one out of every 200 non-white males, aged 25 to 34, died, compared to less than one out of every 500 white males in that age group.

NEW YORK TIMES, 7/1/75

Death Rates

UNDER ONE YEAR, 1975—Mortality rate, per thousand:

White	Black
18	27

National Center for Health Statistics, 1977

PRE-SCHOOL—The death rate for minority pre-school children is approximately 50% higher than for white children.

U.S. Public Health Service, 1977

SUICIDE—Suicide rate is increasing 3.5 times the rate for whites, with the sharpest increase among the 15 to 39 year age group. 81% of Blacks and 82% of Chicanos who kill themselves do so before the age of 40. Only 43% of white suicides occur before 40.

JOURNAL OF NON-WHITE CONCERNS, Jan., 77

HOMICIDE—Victims by Race and Sex, 1975, rate per 100,000

White Male	White Female	Minority Male	Minority Female
12.2	3.8	93.9	19.7

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS OF THE U.S., 1977

ALASKA—In 1975 the age-adjusted suicide death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 26.0 per 100,000 population as compared to the U.S. All Races age-adjusted rate of 12.6 per 100,000.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1977

CHILDBIRTH—Non-white women are 5 times as likely to die of child bearing complications as are white women.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Fall, 77

INFANT MORTALITY—In 1975 deaths per thousand for infants under one year were:

Blacks	American Indians	Whites
27	18	14

National Center for Health Statistics, 1977

Disease

DISEASE AND DEATH—Non-whites compared to whites are 3 times as likely to die of hypertension; 4 times as likely to die of kidney problems; 2 times as likely to die of diabetes; and 5 times as likely to die of tuberculosis.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Fall, 77

TB DEATH—The incidence rate for TB among Indians is 6.5 times as high as the rate among the U.S. All Races population. The age-adjusted death rate from TB among Indians and Alaska Natives is 7.6 times as high as the rate of TB deaths among the general population.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nov., 77

MALNUTRITION—32.7% of all Black children suffer from malnutritional deficiencies compared to 14.6% of all white children.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Fall, 77

INDIAN MALNUTRITION—It should be remembered that disease, malnutrition and obesity were foreign to the aboriginal Indian. Today most elderly Indians are affected by these problems, with malnutrition heading the list.

INSIGHTS ON MINORITY ELDERLY, 1977

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS—have 2 to 5 times the rate of respiratory and digestive diseases, 17 times as much tuberculosis and 35 times the rate of intestinal worms, as do the general population.

NEW YORK TIMES, 6/26/75

RESERVATIONS—The worst health care in the U.S. is found on Indian reservations where residents suffer 60 times more dysentery, 30 times more strep throat, 11 times more hepatitis and 10 times more tuberculosis than do other Americans.

RACE RELATIONS REPORTER, 9/30/74

HYPERTENSION—death rate for whites is 17.1 and for non-whites is 58.4 per 100,000. For Black men 25-44 years, the death rate for hypertension related disease is 15 times greater than for white men that age. Among Black women, the rate is 17 times higher than for white women.

NEW YORK TIMES, 2/27/73

And More Disease

ALCOHOLISM—Causes 6½ times more deaths of Indians than of general population.
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 5/73

CANCER—Since 1947 the cancer rate for Black men has increased 36% while the rate for white men rose 6.7%. Black survival rates are much poorer due to later diagnosis.
JET, 3/4/76

GUINEA PIGS—"For years Black people have been used as sort of guinea pigs. . . . First you try it in mice, then in rats, and then in Blacks—because chimpanzees are too expensive."
Dr. Edmund Casey, NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, 1/26/73

"For 40 years the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a syphilis study in which 400 Black men were used as medical guinea pigs. These men were left untreated, even after the penicillin cure was discovered, so that doctors could study the course of untreated syphilis. The men were never told they had the disease."

EBONY, Nov., 72

Health Hazards

Blacks are under represented in the less hazardous occupations and are over represented in the more hazardous occupations.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS OF THE U.S., 1976

STEEL INDUSTRY—Lung and respiratory cancers are high among coke oven workers, where 90% of the workers are Black.

RUBBER INDUSTRY—Highest cancer mortality is in compounding and mixing areas where 60% of workers are Black.

URBAN HEALTH, 1977

Medicaid

MEDICAID—70% of the Black poor are eligible for Medicaid, and 50% of the white poor are eligible. However, Medicaid payments for the white person average 71% higher than for the Black person.

1974—Average Medicaid Payments: whites \$550 and nonwhites \$321.

DOCTORS—12% of the U.S. population is Black and yet only 2% of the physicians in this country are Black. For every 100,000 Black Americans there are 26 Black physicians. For every 100,000 persons in the general population there are 136 physicians.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Fall, 77

Health Services

DENTISTS—There is one Black dentist for every 12,500 Blacks compared to one white dentist for every 2,500 whites.

JET, 8/1/74

NEW YORK CITY—In Brooklyn Black communities the New York Department of Health identified the 20th health planning area in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section as having only one physician for a population of 19,000, and in another health area in Brownsville, the 59th, there was only one physician for 22,000 people. Between 79th and 96th streets in Manhattan, a basically white community, there are 1,089 physicians for 32,000 people.

NEW YORK TIMES, 12/13/77

NURSING HOMES—Only 3% of all nursing home residents are Black and most of the 3% are in state mental hospitals or county homes for the aged.

National Caucus of the Black Aged, 1977

Housing

White Control

FINDINGS of

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

1974 (edited by CIBC)

1. Minorities, particularly Blacks, have been largely excluded from suburban areas.
2. This exclusion was created primarily by explicit discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.
3. It is perpetuated by both racial and economic discrimination. Economic discrimination is often intentionally directed at, and falls most heavily upon, minorities whose incomes generally are significantly below the national average.
4. Suburbanization has been accompanied by the movement of the affluent, white population to the outer rings of the metropolitan areas. Central cities often have been left racially and economically isolated and financially deprived. This process also has:
 - a. prompted a movement of industry to suburbia which frequently results in minorities being excluded from job opportunities, owing to inaccessibility;
 - b. caused cities increasingly to find themselves without financial resources to meet the needs and demands of their residents; including school financing;
 - c. resulted in the growth of racially segregated schools in metropolitan areas.
5. Since the bulk of new housing is in suburban areas, the exclusion of minorities often forces minorities to live in substandard inner city housing.
6. The private sector has been a major contributor to this racial polarization.
 - a. Real estate practices reinforce the existing dual housing market. Among these practices are steering, failure to admit sufficient Black brokers to white real estate boards, control of listings, and reluctance of brokers to establish affirmative marketing procedures.
 - b. Many financial institutions have discouraged integrated community development both by restrictive practices and by lack of affirmative programs.
 - c. The homebuilding industry, has not made an adequate attempt to market housing in a nondiscriminatory manner.
 - d. Corporation officials generally have failed to consider the effect of corporate site selection upon low- and moderate-income employees, a practice which reduces minority employment.

7. Suburban governments have acted almost exclusively in their own economic interests, often to the detriment of the central city. Devices as exclusionary zoning, failure to enact or enforce fair housing ordinances, and failure to utilize Federal housing assistance programs have been used to preserve suburban interests. Thus, white homeowners often were able to purchase moderately priced suburban homes in the 1940's and 1950's when such housing was denied to minorities. Today, this exclusionary pattern works to keep out further moderate-income development through these devices.
8. Past policies of the Federal Government, which openly encouraged racial separation, were instrumental in establishing today's patterns of racial polarization. Present policies of racial neutrality or of encouraging racial integration have failed.
9. Present Federal programs often are administered so as to continue, rather than reduce, segregation.
 - a. Although Federal highway programs helped the movement of jobs and housing to the suburbs, Federal highway officials failed to use their leverage to alter exclusionary housing patterns.
 - b. Federal programs involving housing loans and guarantees are creating even more segregation, rather than promoting equal housing.
 - c. The Federal Government has not required Federal contractors to consider the availability of housing for their employees prior to selecting a new site.
 - d. In selecting sites for Federal facilities, the Federal Government only recently has begun to give priority to communities with an adequate supply of nondiscriminatory housing.
10. Despite its past responsibility for racial polarization, the Federal Government has not enforced fair housing laws.
 - a. The Department of Justice, whose function is limited in the enforcement of Title VII, has been handicapped by inadequate staffing. The Justice Department has failed to take a sufficiently active role in coordinating Title VI enforcement among Federal agencies.
 - b. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has been similarly understaffed and confined in its activities to answering complaints. Until recently, HUD did not conduct systematic reviews of HUD-funded programs for compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Further, HUD has failed to use its own programs adequately to promote fair housing, as required by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Housing White Control

Mortgage Money

Minority Savings and Loan Associations control less than one-tenth of one percent of the industry's total assets.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

The white controlled Mortgage Bankers Assoc. of America has 2100 members, staff of 40 to 50 and an annual budget of \$1 million. The Black controlled United Mortgage Bankers of America has 70 members, staff of 4 and a budget of \$85,000 per year.

BLACK SCHOLAR, Jan., 73

A study of the 10 largest savings and loan associations in the Baltimore area, with combined assets of more than \$2.3 billion showed that of 93 directors serving on the 10 boards, none were Black.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Spring, 75

Realtors

The white controlled Nat. Assoc. of Real Estate Bds. has 95,000 members, staff of 225 and an annual budget of \$1 million. The Black controlled Nat. Assoc. of Real Estate Brokers has 1700 members, a staff of 3 and a small budget from dues and contributions.

BLACK SCHOLAR, Jan., 73

Available figures for the real estate industry show that minorities are:

5.2% of officials and managers	14.4% of craft workers
5.7% of professionals	23.9% of operatives
10.5% of technicians	35.7% of laborers
5.6% of sales workers	32.9% of service workers
9.4% of office and clerical workers	

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1975

Federal Policies

"Federal programs continued to fall far short of providing additional housing needed by low- and moderate-income groups and thus contributed to the lack of any measurable progress toward achieving the national goal of decent housing for all Americans."

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1978

Housing Minority Oppression

Segregation

In 1973, 8.4% of all persons in poor white families resided in low-income areas of central cities. In contrast, 40.4% of all persons in poor Black families lived in such areas. Rural minorities have fared even worse.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Dec., 75

Inner Cities

More than half of all Black families still live in the inner cities. Recent Black population gains have been steepest in the areas surrounding the largest cities, where the least affluent suburbs are located.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

The percentage of Blacks living in the suburbs in 1976 was 5.3%.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, May, 78

Ghettos Grow

Population in city and suburbs of Wilmington, Del.

	1950	1970
City	15.6% Black out of total of 110,000	43.6% Black out of total of 80,000
Suburbs	6.4% Black out of total of 62,000	4.5% Black out of total of 306,000

Delaware Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1977

Hispanics

9.7% of the total US population lives in housing with one or more physical deficiencies. For Chicanos the figure is 18.9% and for Puerto Ricans it is 27.1%.

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1978

Public Housing

Ten out of 12 public housing projects around Chicago were built in or near Black areas, rather than in integrated or white areas. The City Council rejected 99% of the sites proposed in white areas but only 10% of those proposed in Black areas.

NEW YORK TIMES, 4/9/75

98% of the residents in public housing projects in Indianapolis are Black.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

Racism— Not Income

Housing segregation cannot be attributed solely to income disparities. A study of 29 metropolitan areas showed that the proportion of high-income Black families living in the suburbs was less than the proportion of low-income whites.

NEW YORK TIMES, 5/11/78

Real Estate Practices

Real estate practices, mortgage lending practices (redlining) and governmental actions (exclusionary zoning, refusal to allow public housing developments) have effectively concentrated about 98% of Kansas City area minorities into the central cities of Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

Blacks Pay More

The Chicago Urban League reports that "monthly rents for Blacks are about \$18 higher than in comparable white residential areas and purchase prices for similar housing were an average of \$1,160 higher.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, Sept./Oct., 77

Rental Discrimination

Racial discrimination in the rental of apartments is still widespread in Manhattan and works to deny many choice apartments to Blacks and other minority group members, despite their ability to afford them. Blacks were told apartments were not available when they were, were quoted higher rental prices than white applicants and were subjected to more rigorous financial scrutiny than whites.

NEW YORK TIMES, 6/28/76

Sales Discrimination

A 1977 U.S. study found that Blacks attempting to rent from a rental agent encounter discrimination 29.1% of the time. If four rental agents are contacted, the probability of discrimination is 75%. In the sales market, Blacks are likely to encounter discrimination 21.5% of the time if they look at a single home and 62% of the time if four homes are visited.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, May, 78

The Open Housing Center of New York says that in the five boroughs of New York City and in the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Nassau and Suffolk, two thirds of all real estate brokers and rental agents discriminated against Blacks.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Aug., 78

Home Ownership

Percentage of owner occupied housing by minorities compared to whites, in 1976.

American Indian/Alaskan Native households were 70% as likely to be owner-occupied.

Black households were 64% as likely to be owner-occupied.

Chicano households were 77% as likely to be owner-occupied.

Chinese American households were 61% as likely to be owner-occupied.

Puerto Rican households were 50% as likely to be owner-occupied.

*SOCIAL INDICATORS OF EQUALITY FOR
MINORITIES AND WOMEN, U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights, Aug., 78*

Home ownership among Blacks was 48.8% compared to an overall home ownership of 64.6% in 1975. In central cities, comparable figures were 37.2% and 49.6%.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Aug., 77

Native Americans

1976—There were 116,580 housing units for 141,150 Indian families. 61,950 were substandard. 58,300 new homes are needed to replace substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with others.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nov., 77

Black Aged

Only 3% of private, government-subsidized housing is inhabited by the Black elderly, though 8% of the elderly population is Black.

*INSIGHTS ON MINORITY ELDERLY, National
Center on Black Aged, 1977*

Mortgages

1974—Black applicants for mortgages were twice as likely as white applicants to be rejected, despite identical incomes.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, May-June, 76

Redlining

The prohibition of redlining could mean billions of additional dollars in mortgages for central city neighborhoods.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Jan.-Feb., 76

New York City banks are continuing redlining by refusing to invest in certain neighborhoods populated by minorities.

NEW YORK TIMES, 4/8/77

90% of Washington, D.C. savings and loan associations mortgage loans went to Maryland and Virginia suburbs, and nearly half of the loans within D.C. (which is overwhelmingly Black) went to upper middle-class white areas.

*U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban
Affairs, May, 75*

Racism and Federal Funds

About \$25 million of community development money was unclaimed because some localities were not applying for grants because they were unwilling to comply with equal opportunity requirements.

WASHINGTON POST, 4/25/75

26 of Detroit's suburban municipalities applied for federal community development funds. Of the 2,765 housing units they proposed, under 2% were the type to fit the needs of minority persons.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, Spring, 75

Education White Control

School Boards

In 1973 non-whites were about 1.5% of all elected school board members. Non-white students were almost 22% of all students.

National Education Association, 1974

In 1974 in the 11 southern states 325 out of 17,500 school board members were Black.
Voter Education Project, 1974

Louisiana's population is 30% Black, yet only 10% of school board members are Black.

Florida's population is about 15% Black, yet in January 1977 there were only 6 Black school board members in the 67 school districts.

Superintendents

As of January 1976 all 66 school superintendents in Louisiana were white.

There are only three Black superintendents among the 188 superintendents in Georgia.

Principals

In the 1964-65 school year in Florida there were 433 Black principals. In 1975-76, there were only 267.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

Testing

None of the 250 employees of the the Psychological Corporation, the I.Q. test-publishing subsidiary of Harcourt Brace and Jovanovich, is Black.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, May-June, 78

College Tenure

Only a handful of Blacks hold tenure in the nation's colleges and universities.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Sept., 78

Bilingual

Of approximately 3,000 bilingual teachers in New York City, in 1977, about half are Hispanic. Over 85% of the students in the bilingual program are Hispanic. The employment examination is 80% English.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept. 77

Teachers

School District	% White	% Black	% Spanish Surnamed	% Asian American	% American Indian
New York City					
Students	33.2%	36.6%	28.0%	2.1%	0.1%
Teachers	86.8	9.6	3.1	0.5	0.0
Los Angeles					
Students	41.9	24.7	27.3	5.1	4.0
Teachers	68.9	16.1	4.8	6.6	0.8
Chicago					
Students	28.2	57.9	12.7	1.0	0.2
Teachers	56.8	39.9	2.4	0.8	0.0
Philadelphia					
Students	33.2	61.7	4.7	0.3	0.1
Teachers	59.8	39.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
Detroit					
Students	26.4	71.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
Teachers	49.4	49.5	0.5	0.5	0.1

U.S. Office of Civil Rights, 9/11/76

Education Minority Oppression

Segregation

According to the Office of Civil Rights, about 67% of Black children and 67% of Hispanic children were in predominantly minority schools in 1974-75. By 1974 more than 44% of Southern Black children were in schools with less than half minority enrollments. The Northeast and Middle West were most segregated, with about 81% of Black pupils in schools with predominantly minority enrollments.

NEW YORK TIMES, 6/19/76

Percent of Black children in public schools with 99-100% minority enrollment.

	1970	1974
Chicago	74%	80%
Los Angeles	55	62
Detroit	36	50

Nearly two-thirds of all Spanish-surnamed students in New York City schools were in schools with 99 to 100% minority enrollment.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST, Winter, 78

Drop Outs

Persons 20-24 years old not high school graduates, Oct. 1975.

Black male	27.9%	White male	13.4%
Black female	28.4	White female	13.6

National Center For Educational Statistics, 1977

Blacks between 16 and 34 accounted for 18% of high school dropouts.

NEW YORK TIMES, 11/14/76

The dropout rate for Indian high school students is perhaps 35%.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nov., 77

Discipline

Blacks are suspended three times as often as whites and Puerto Ricans twice as often, at high school level.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, May/June, 78

City	% Minority Enrollment	% Minority Suspension
New York	64.4%	85.9%
Houston	56.4	71.0
Cleveland	59.9	70.8
Memphis	58.8	70.2
Dallas	49.4	68.5

U.S. Office of Civil Rights, 1975

Funding

Resource disparities between majority white and majority Black districts in the South have grown considerably since desegregation.

Testimony to Subcommittee on Education, House Committee on Education and Labor, 9/28/77

In Chicago white schools received 7.3 percent more per student than Black schools.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, Jan./Feb., 77

Test Scores and SES

Students from families with incomes under \$6,000 average 100 points less on the SAT tests than those from families with incomes over \$18,000 a year. The score averages rise consistently from one income level to the next.

NEW YORK TIMES, 8/24/77

Achievement

13-year-old students: Reading Whites—2.73% *above* the national average.
Hispanics—11.25% *below* the national average.
Blacks—13.95% *below* the national average.

Hispanic

Hispanic students in the Northeast were almost 18% below the national average in social studies and 17% below in mathematics.

At age 17, more than 33% of Hispanic students were still in the 10th grade or below as opposed to 10% of the white students.

NEW YORK TIMES, 5/22/77

Only 4% of Hispanic women and 8.6% of Hispanic men finish four years of college.
EDUCATION, May/June, 78

Higher Education

In the fall of 1976, Blacks represented 7.3% of total undergraduate enrollment; in the fall of 1972, the figure was 8.4%.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Feb., 78

Post Graduate

Minority men and women are 16% of the population but less than 6% of all those enrolled in master's or doctoral programs.

NEW YORK TIMES, 11/14/76

Degrees

Fewer than 3% of academic doctorates were received by Blacks and two-thirds of this number were in the field of education.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, Jan./Feb., 78

Dental School

For the years 1974-1975 Blacks accounted for 4.7% of the enrollment in dental schools.

Pharmaceutical

In 1972-1973, 3.6% of the enrollees in pharmaceutical schools were Black. Almost half of these students were trained in historically Black schools.

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA, 1978

Medical

By fall 1977, minority enrollment in U.S. medical colleges was just over 10%:

Blacks	6.0%	Puerto Ricans	0.4%
Chicanos	1.4	American Indians	0.3
Asian Americans	2.4		

After five years of affirmative action, there are fewer minority students enrolled in the 1976 entering class of New York City's seven medical colleges than there were in 1971.

From 1969 to 1977, overall enrollment in medical school increased by 59%. The primary beneficiaries have been white students who continue to be enrolled in numbers far above the proportion of whites in the total population.

The proportion of first-year minority students in medical school has dropped substantially from the peak reached in 1974.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, June, 78

Medical School and SES

Who Goes to Medical School?

40% of medical students come from families earning over \$25,000 per year.

64% of medical students come from families where the father is a physician, another professional or an owner or manager.

Minorities are severely underrepresented in both of the above categories.

Law

Minority enrollment in first-degree legal studies was approximately 8.4% in the fall of 1977:

Black	4.7%	Asian American	1.2%
Chicano	1.2	American Indian and	
Puerto Rican and		Alaska Native	0.3
other Hispanic	1.0		

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, June, 78

Media

White Control

Newspapers

Of 1,772 daily and 7,553 weekly newspapers in the United States, 216 are Black-owned (4 daily and 212 weekly).

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS YEARBOOK, 1973

Radio

Of the 7,571 radio stations in the country, 57 are owned by Blacks.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, July, 78

Publishing

25 out of 6500 American publishing houses are minority owned.

AMERICAN TRADE BOOK DIRECTORY, 1973-74

Business receipts of minority-owned printing and publishing firms amounted to less than 0.5% of industry receipts.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, July, 72

Television

Minorities make up over 15% of the population in 31 of the top 50 television markets. Yet they own less than one percent of the nation's 9,000 stations—one in Detroit and one in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

Media

Minority Oppression

Newspapers

Two thirds of the nation's newspapers still have no minority employees. One in every three minority employees works for one of 34 newspapers. Minorities represent only about 4% of the total newsroom population. . . . This means that the traditional "farm club" training system of reporters—initial experience on smaller papers and then moving on to larger papers—does not now operate for minorities.

There has been a reduction in scholarships and training programs for potential minority journalists, from about \$255,000 in 1972 to \$115,000 in 1977.

American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1978

Wire Service

E.E.O.C. charged the Associated Press was in violation of the Civil Rights Act by maintaining policies that discriminated against minorities and women. In 1973 and 1974, of 316 newsmen hired, about 22 were Black—all classified as minority trainees. No Black was hired for a regular position. No Hispanic was hired.

MEDIA REPORT TO WOMEN, 6/1/78

Advertising

A 1975 survey by the Journalism Council revealed that minority employment in advertising was 4.4%, down from 4.8% in 1973.

JET, 11/11/76

Radio

The relatively high proportion of minority females (and to a lesser extent, minority males) employed as on-the-air talent, along with minimal representation of minorities in decision-making positions, supports the notion of minority and female "presence without power," i.e., that minorities and females are being excluded from the decision-making process.

Of 85 correspondents who reported network national news from March, 74, to February, 75, 85% were white males, 8.2% white females, 2.4% minority males and 3.5% minority females. White males accounted for 88.6% of all correspondent appearances.

*WINDOW DRESSING ON THE SET, U.S.
Commission on Civil Rights, 1977*

Television News

During the first 19 weeks of 1974, CBS evening news reported 5,000 news items, only 20 of which dealt with Blacks: 9 related to murders in San Francisco; 2 to Hank Aaron home runs; and 9 to general Black affairs.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, Jan./Feb., 75

Television

There are 65 Black writers belonging to the 4,410-member Writers Guild/West. Almost 90% of all Black comedy shows on TV were written by whites. ABC's highly profitable "Roots" series had no Black writers in its production and reportedly only one Black director for one segment.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, June, 78

Television drama aired between 1969 and 1974 showed that of 5,624 characters, white males were 65.3%, white females 23.8%, minority males 8.6% and minority females 2.3%.
WINDOW DRESSING ON THE SET, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1977

Television Programming

1977—In General Adult public television programming, 86.5% of the characters are white, 7.8% Black and 5.6% belong to other races. In dramatic programs, 89.5% are white, 6.1% are Black and 4.4% are of other races.

EQUAL ACCESS, July/August, 78

Government White Control

Presidency

All U.S. Presidents have been white.

Congress

Minorities represent 5% of the U.S. House of Representatives: 16 Blacks, 4 Spanish-surnamed and 2 Asian Americans.

Minorities represent 4% of the U.S. Senate: One Black and 3 Asian Americans.
NEW YORK TIMES, 12/5/76

Elected Officials

Of the more than 500,000 elected officials nationwide, 4,311 or less than 1% are Black.

There are now 294 Black state legislators out of a total of about 7,562 seats.

Black women are 18% of all Black elected officials.

There are 19 Black elected officials for every 100,000 Blacks, while there are 282 non-Blacks in elective office for every 100,000 non-Blacks.

Joint Center for Political Studies, 1977

Foreign Service

About 4% of 8,800 Foreign Service personnel are Black.
Twelve U.S. Ambassadors are Black—seven of them serve in African countries.
BLACK ENTERPRISE, Feb., 78

Federal Commissions

Blacks hold 4% of the 22,256 positions on boards and commissions that advise Federal agencies.

JET, 11/4/76

FBI

As of March 31, 1978, 4.5% of the FBI's special agents were members of minority groups.
NEW YORK TIMES, 7/16/78

Judges

There are 17 Black Federal Judges.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, March, 78

Government Minority Oppression

Public Sector

In 1975, Blacks held 13.5% of all public sector jobs but received only 10.9% of public sector income. Blacks held 16.2% of Federal government positions but received only 12.6% of the total income earned.

BLACK ENTERPRISE, Sept., 78

Federal Employment

As of May 1977, minorities were 21.2% of full-time Federal civilian employees. The average grade for all Federal employees was 8.15, for minority employees it was 6.48. (Higher grades are higher paid.)

Percentage of minority Federal civilian employees by grade level as of May, 1977:

G.S. 1-4	28.1%	G.S. 12-13	8.0%
G.S. 5-8	22.2	G.S. 14-15	5.9
G.S. 9-11	13.0	G.S. 16-18	4.5

Percentage of minority Federal civilian employees at G.S. 16-18 by group, as of May, 1977:

Black, 3.1%—Spanish-surnamed, 0.8%—American Indian, 0.2%—Asian American, 0.4%

CIVIL SERVICE NEWS, 5/2/78

Military

Sept. 77	% Minority Top Grade Officers	% Minority Officers	% Minority Enlisted
All Services	2.5	6.5	25.7
Army	3.8	9.2	34.5
Navy	1.1	3.9	17.8
Marines	1.5	6.0	27.1
Air Force	2.2	5.8	20.3

*MILITARY MINORITY STATISTICS,
U.S. Pentagon, 1978*

Cities

Blacks account for up to 25% of the New York City population, yet represent only:
2 out of 18 members of the U.S. House of Representatives delegation.
3 out of 25 State Senators.
12 out of 65 State Assembly members.
5 out of 43 City Council members.

NEW YORK TIMES, 5/1/78

Minorities were 31% of New York City employees, but suffered 44% of the cuts from the fiscal crisis.

NEW YORK TIMES, 2/20/76

Over half of all Hispanic city workers in New York City lost their jobs between July, 1974 and November, 1975.

N.Y.C. Commission on Human Rights, 1976

Los Angeles, with a larger population of Mexican heritage (1.5 million) than any other city except Mexico City, has no Councilperson of Mexican heritage.

WASHINGTON POST, 3/26/78

States

More than 30% of Alabama's population, but only 3% of State employees and 2% of State officials are minorities. There are 13 Black State representatives and 3 Black State senators.

Mobile, Alabama's population is 33% Black, but Blacks held only 10% of the 482 positions on city commissions in 1976.

Blacks are 18% of the population in Arkansas. There is one Black in the 35 member State Senate and 3 among the 100 State Representatives. Blacks hold 2.5% of the appointive positions on the State's 152 boards and commissions. There are no minority county judges.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, minorities occupy only 3 of 78 positions categorized as official/administrative. Of the 249 Black males employed by the city, 73% earn less than \$8,000. Of the 846 white males employed, 89% earn \$8,000 or more.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

About 24% of the Tucson, Arizona population is Chicano. The Police Department has 68 Chicano officers out of 535.

Over 10% of Missouri's population but less than 5% of the prison system's staff is Black.

Texas, with a minority population of about 15%, has no Black or Chicano wardens in the State's 15 prisons and one Black among 20 assistant wardens.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

In Texas, of 253 district judges, one is Black and 16 Chicano.

of 31 special domestic relations judges, two are Chicano

of 42 judges on the State's intermediate civil appellate courts, one is Chicano

there are no Chicano or Black judges on the Texas Supreme Court or the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals

of the State's 25 active Federal judges, one is Chicano.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Sept., 77

Kentucky has a population that is 9% minority. As of February, 1977 the State Bureau of Police had 1,408 employees, 45 of whom were minorities.

Pensacola, Florida has a Black population of 17%. In 1975 the sheriff's sworn force numbered 154, with only 4 Blacks.

Florida's population is about 15% Black. In 1975 the first Black person was appointed to the State Supreme Court and to the State Parole Commission. As of January, 1977, there were 3 Black State legislators and 6 Black mayors.

Georgia's population is 26% Black. It is one of the few states that has not created a State agency charged with encouraging fair and equal treatment for all people. The State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission states, "Equal employment opportunity is virtually nonexistent in the Georgia State government."

Louisiana has a population that is about 30% Black. In 1976 there was one Black State Senator and 8 State Representatives.

More than 37% of Mississippi's population but only about 12% of the State payroll are minorities. Only four Blacks have been elected to State office, although Blacks are over 50% of the population in 22 of Mississippi's 77 counties.

New Jersey's population is 10.7% Black and 4.3% Hispanic. In 1977, minorities held 8.0% of the official and administrative positions in State government.

New Mexico's population is almost 50% minority, but in 1977 minorities were 25% of the State legislature. Indians are 7% of the population but only 2% of State employees. Blacks are 2% of the population but only 1.01% of State employees.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS

LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77

Unequal Punishment

Prisoners Executed Under Civil Authority: 1930 to 1976

	Total	White	Black
Executed for Murder	3,334	1,664	1,630
Executed for Rape	455	48	405
Other Offenses	70	39	31

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS OF THE U.S., 1977

126 persons 18 years old or younger have been executed and 94 were Black.
FPScope, Fall, 77

As of December 15, 1977, there were 407 persons awaiting execution in 23 states. Of these 202 were white. "Although the proportion of Blacks remains far higher than their proportion of the population, the figure is less disproportionate than in the past in part because of the elimination of the death penalty for rape—a sentence that was applied almost exclusively to Blacks."

NEW YORK TIMES, 1/3/78

A 1977 study of inmates on death row in Florida, Georgia and Texas (which accounted for over half of all inmates on death row) shows that 45% were Blacks convicted of killing whites. There were no whites on death row convicted of killing Blacks.

NEW YORK TIMES, 3/6/78

In state courts 74% of Blacks convicted of larceny were sentenced to prison, while only 49% of whites with similar records were imprisoned.

N.Y. TIMES MAGAZINE, 12/28/75

Of 3390 felons convicted between 1973 and 1975 in Minneapolis, 25% of the Indians, 20.7% of the Blacks and only 10.8% of the whites received a full prison term as opposed to a short-term prison stay with a period of residential housing and a period of probation. Analyzing sentencing according to type of crime, minorities are twice as likely to get the full prison term.

Study by Brams & Rohde, Augsburg College

Blacks are put in solitary confinement more frequently than whites. They serve more time in jail than whites before they are paroled.

THE BLACK SCHOLAR, April, 77

On a nationwide basis, 50% of the women in prison were Black and 15% Hispanic.

NEW YORK TIMES, 3/14/76

On a national level, Blacks comprise close to 50% of the prison population. In New York State, Blacks comprise about 75% of the prison population.

THE BLACK SCHOLAR, April, 77

Native Americans are less than 4% of the population in So. Dakota, but are 24% of the prisoners.

AKWESASNE NOTES, Late Spring, 78

While Blacks and Chicanos are about 33% of Texas's population, they are over 62% of the State's prisoners.

Over 10% of Missouri's population, but over 50% of its prison population, is Black.

A 1977 study of civil rights violations in two So. Dakota counties produced findings of physical abuse of American Indians in police custody, warrantless searches of Indian homes, and selective enforcement of laws by police resulting in the arrest of Indians (but not of non-Indians in similar circumstances). It was also found that Indians are generally excluded from jury service and that unfair, selective hiring standards block them from employment as police officers.

*UNFINISHED BUSINESS: TWENTY YEARS
LATER, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Sept., 77*